



Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

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National Weather Summary October 3 - 9, 2010

Highlights: Dry weather promoted summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting across the majority of the Plains, Midwest, and South. Fieldwork accelerated in the upper Midwest, following harvest delays due to excessive September rainfall. Meanwhile, newly planted wheat was in need of rain in several regions, including the Delta, the Ohio Valley, and portions of the central and southern Plains. In fact, significant rainfall across the eastern half of the U.S. was confined to the Northeast, where a slow-moving storm produced locally more than 2 inches of rain and resulted in several days of cool, breezy weather. Cool air on the western periphery of the storm brought season-ending freezes to the upper Midwest on October 3 and parts of the Great Lakes region on October 4-5. The freezes were roughly on schedule and caused little or no harm to mostly mature summer crops. In contrast, temperatures topped 90 degrees F on October 5 as far north as South Dakota and on October 8-9 in portions of the western Corn Belt. Elsewhere, showery weather prevailed for much of the week across the West. By week's end, scattered showers arrived across the northern half of the High Plains. Some of the heaviest precipitation fell from the Sierra Nevada into the western Great Basin and from Arizona northward into Utah. Western wetness caused some fieldwork delays but aided recently planted winter grains.

Early in the week, cool air settled across the eastern half of the nation. Daily-record lows for October 3 included 31 degrees F in Kearney, NE, and 34 degrees F in Ponca City, OK. The following day, records for October 4 dipped to 23 degrees F in Gaylord, MI, and 34 degrees F in Greenwood, MS. In fact, Greenwood notched a trio of daily-record lows from October 4-6, including a reading of 33 degrees F on the middle date. Temperatures fell below 50 degrees F as far south as northern Florida, where Jacksonville (47 degrees F on October 7) collected a daily-record low. Southern Florida's dry season officially began on October 4, nearly 2 weeks earlier than the normal date of October 17. It was southern Florida's earliest dry season onset since 1997. Farther west, record-setting heat quickly replaced chilly conditions. In Montana, Ennis (90 degrees F on October 3) registered a monthly record high, surpassing the mark set with a high of 87 degrees F on October 1, 1992. Later, Greenwood, MS (90, 92, and 93 degrees F), logged three consecutive daily-record highs from October 8-10. In Arkansas, Little Rock reached or exceeded 90 degrees F on 4 consecutive days from October 7-10. For the year, Little Rock's tally of 117 days with 90-degree heat exceeded its former annual standard of 115 days set in 1954 and 1998. Elsewhere, daily-record highs for October 8 included 94 degrees F in Monroe, LA; 93 degrees F in Sioux City, IA; 92 degrees F in Hill City, KS; and 90 degrees F in Mankato, MN. Mankato again reached 90 degrees F on October 9. Elsewhere, Rockford, IL (90 degrees F on October 9), set a record for its latest 90-degree heat. Rockford's previous record was established with a high of 90 degrees F on October 6, 1963.

Precipitation highlights were generally confined to the West and Northeast. In the latter region, Wallops Island, VA, netted a daily-record rainfall (1.52 inches) for October 3. Meanwhile in Nevada, October 3-4 rainfall totals reached 1.46 inches in Winnemucca and 1.33 inches in Reno. By the 9th, Reno's month-to-date precipitation of 1.71 inches stood behind only the full-month October totals of 2.14 inches in 1945 and 1.74 inches in 1907. Farther south, severe thunderstorms and heavy precipitation battered parts of the Southwest. Storm-total precipitation exceeded 4 inches at several locations in northern Arizona and southern Utah, while October 4-6 snowfall topped a foot in the mountains southeast of Cedar City, UT. On October 5, Arizona's largest hail since August 2003 fell in Scottsdale. The hail in Scottsdale, which had a diameter of 2.5 inches, was also Maricopa County's largest reported hail since July 25, 1990. The following day, at least a half dozen tornadoes struck northern and central Arizona. Toward week's end, heavy precipitation overspread the Pacific Northwest, where John Day, OR (0.96 inch on October 7-8), experienced its wettest 24-hour period in October on record. John Day's previous record of 0.84 inch was established on October 1-2, 2005. Elsewhere in Oregon, Astoria (2.32 inches) measured a daily-record rainfall for October 9.

Mostly dry weather and near-normal temperatures prevailed across the Alaskan mainland, while seasonably heavy precipitation fell in southeastern Alaska. In Fairbanks, the season's first measurable snow (0.4 inch on October 7) occurred a day after the season's first trace of snow. It was Fairbanks' latest first trace of snow since 1991, when a trace was also observed on October 6. Meanwhile, October 1-9 rainfall on Annette Island totaled 6.69 inches (176 percent of normal). Farther south, Hawaii's long-running drought continued. Through October 9, year-to-date rainfall totaled just 38.70 inches (42 percent of normal) in Hilo, on the Big Island.

*National Weather Summary provided by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board.
For more information, call (202) 720-2397.*

Agricultural Summary

October 4 – October 10, 2010

Highlights: Warm weather, sunshine, and minimal precipitation provided near-ideal harvest conditions for corn and soybean producers across the Corn Belt, Great Lakes States, and the Northern and Central Great Plains. In these areas, significant harvest advancement occurred during the week, pushing harvest to an even more rapid pace. Nationally, this is a record corn and soybean harvest pace for October 10. Conversely, cooler than normal temperatures prevailed in the Southeast, Delta, and the Southern Great Plains. Rainfall was received in much of the western third of the country and along the northern Atlantic Coast, helping to replenish soil moisture levels in those areas. The precipitation received in the western States slowed winter wheat seeding in some areas but should aid emergence of existing wheat stands.

Corn: Nationally, nearly the entire corn crop had reached the mature stage of development by October 10, twenty-six percentage points ahead of last year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers harvested 14 percent of the crop during the week leaving progress at 51 percent, 38 percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Indiana and Illinois, corn harvest ended the week at record high levels, while Iowa is currently at the most advanced harvest for October 10 since 2000. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from ratings last week but 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: Leaf drop on the Nation's soybean crop reached 95 percent by October 10, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With mostly sunny and dry weather providing excellent conditions for fieldwork, harvest advanced 30 points during the week to reach 67 percent complete by week's end. This is a record high harvest percentage for October 10, forty-five percentage points ahead of last year and 19 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers accomplished double-digit harvest progress during the week in all 18 major soybean-producing States, with the exception of North Carolina. Overall, 64 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but slightly below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Wheat producers in many areas of the country took full advantage of warm and sunny weather during the week to make good planting progress. Nationally, 70 percent of the 2011 winter wheat crop was seeded by week's end, a 17 percentage point increase from last week and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Illinois and Michigan, excellent weather conditions allowed 36 and 34 percent of the crop, respectively, to be planted during the week. Thirty-eight percent of the crop was emerged by October 10, slightly behind both last year and the 5-year average. Recent precipitation and warm weather has aided crop germination in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, where emergence is 12 points or more above of 5-year average.

Cotton: Bolls were opening on 92 percent of this year's cotton acreage, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, one-third of the crop was harvested by week's end, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, bolls opened in some areas of the Northern High Plains and producers prepared for harvest. In other areas of the State, harvest made good progress in the Blacklands, Edwards Plateau, and the southeast. Nationally, 55 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Sorghum: Eighty-nine percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was at or beyond the mature stage by week's end, 27 percentage points ahead of last year and 17 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall warm temperatures continued to promote a more advanced maturity pace in most of the major sorghum-producing areas of the country. Harvest advanced 13 points during the week to reach 52 percent complete by week's end, 19 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, harvest was in full swing in the High Plains; however, harvest was delayed in some areas due to dry conditions. Overall, 60 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 12 percentage points better than the same time last year.

Rice: Producers had harvested 83 percent of this year's rice crop by week's end, 15 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In California, harvest continued at a slow pace with overall progress 51 percentage points behind last year and 43 percentage points behind the average.

Peanuts: Nationally, peanut harvest advanced to 37 percent complete by October 10, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 45 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from ratings last week and 25 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Crops: Sunflower producers had harvested 11 percent of this year's crop by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but slightly behind the 5-year average. Harvest progress in Colorado advanced 19 points during the week to total 43 percent complete, 7 points ahead of the average.

Sugarbeet harvest advanced 20 points during the week to 50 percent complete by October 10, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Minnesota and North Dakota, the two largest sugarbeet-producing States, utilized nearly 7 days suitable to harvest 25 and 24 percent of their crop, respectively.

Corn Mature – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	77	79	95	89
Illinois	54	98	100	87
Indiana	66	98	100	86
Iowa	84	97	99	92
Kansas	94	98	100	96
Kentucky	93	99	100	98
Michigan	58	96	97	84
Minnesota	66	92	99	88
Missouri	87	96	100	95
Nebraska	74	90	94	86
North Carolina	100	100	100	100
North Dakota	35	89	96	79
Ohio	64	90	95	83
Pennsylvania	61	81	92	82
South Dakota	80	84	95	89
Tennessee	96	100	100	99
Texas	96	92	97	97
Wisconsin	54	83	93	80
18 States	72	93	98	89

Corn Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 94% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	27	19	32	25
Illinois	6	74	87	42
Indiana	9	64	80	27
Iowa	6	19	40	17
Kansas	39	69	81	60
Kentucky	45	90	96	72
Michigan	3	30	45	15
Minnesota	2	4	17	13
Missouri	36	60	74	64
Nebraska	9	18	29	21
North Carolina	86	91	95	88
North Dakota	-	2	6	10
Ohio	6	36	47	14
Pennsylvania	18	35	41	35
South Dakota	2	7	18	16
Tennessee	52	96	98	85
Texas	81	68	80	84
Wisconsin	2	19	30	14
18 States	13	37	51	30

- Represents zero.

Corn Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 10, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Colorado	4	4	17	63	12
Illinois	5	13	29	43	10
Indiana	4	12	27	44	13
Iowa	4	7	19	47	23
Kansas	3	9	29	48	11
Kentucky	5	15	34	40	6
Michigan	1	4	20	48	27
Minnesota	1	2	10	53	34
Missouri	8	17	29	37	9
Nebraska	1	4	15	57	23
North Carolina	17	17	31	28	7
North Dakota	1	3	12	59	25
Ohio	3	8	25	47	17
Pennsylvania	6	13	24	43	14
South Dakota	-	6	21	54	19
Tennessee	8	14	31	38	9
Texas	10	9	19	45	17
Wisconsin	1	3	12	46	38
18 States	3	8	21	48	20
Previous week	4	9	21	46	20
Previous year	3	6	21	51	19

- Represents zero.

Soybeans Dropping Leaves – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	68	71	81	76
Illinois	81	91	97	93
Indiana	88	95	100	94
Iowa	96	90	98	97
Kansas	85	73	86	89
Kentucky	85	93	98	89
Louisiana	91	95	99	95
Michigan	91	96	97	95
Minnesota	98	97	100	99
Mississippi	80	95	98	94
Missouri	71	64	84	81
Nebraska	94	92	98	97
North Carolina	55	49	61	58
North Dakota	97	96	98	99
Ohio	95	95	97	98
South Dakota	99	99	100	100
Tennessee	82	91	96	90
Wisconsin	88	88	97	95
18 States	88	88	95	93

Soybeans Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	19	42	53	41
Illinois	9	50	79	49
Indiana	18	63	79	41
Iowa	28	38	80	61
Kansas	34	19	43	38
Kentucky	17	38	61	28
Louisiana	62	76	87	79
Michigan	6	35	66	34
Minnesota	25	29	82	60
Mississippi	43	77	90	77
Missouri	16	13	36	29
Nebraska	42	32	71	54
North Carolina	5	4	9	6
North Dakota	16	28	68	59
Ohio	25	43	60	40
South Dakota	24	25	66	49
Tennessee	16	46	62	37
Wisconsin	7	23	63	31
18 States	22	37	67	48

Soybean Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 10, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	6	20	34	32	8
Illinois	3	7	25	48	17
Indiana	5	12	29	41	13
Iowa	3	6	18	49	24
Kansas	4	11	35	43	7
Kentucky	16	25	33	22	4
Louisiana	1	8	27	46	18
Michigan	2	5	23	49	21
Minnesota	1	3	12	53	31
Mississippi	7	14	29	38	12
Missouri	5	13	31	41	10
Nebraska	1	4	16	57	22
North Carolina	10	23	40	23	4
North Dakota	2	2	11	60	25
Ohio	1	9	31	43	16
South Dakota	1	4	26	53	16
Tennessee	8	19	32	36	5
Wisconsin	1	3	13	44	39
18 States	3	9	24	46	18
Previous week	3	9	24	46	18
Previous year	3	7	25	49	16

Cotton Bolls Opening – Selected States

[These 15 States planted 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	68	88	93	88
Arizona	93	94	97	97
Arkansas	85	99	100	96
California	89	70	80	80
Georgia	80	95	96	87
Kansas	49	85	95	63
Louisiana	99	100	100	100
Mississippi	90	99	100	97
Missouri	74	100	100	91
North Carolina	91	97	99	95
Oklahoma	88	95	100	89
South Carolina	88	88	92	87
Tennessee	85	97	100	96
Texas	72	80	88	74
Virginia	84	84	93	95
15 States	77	87	92	82

Cotton Harvested – Selected States

[These 15 States harvested 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	4	32	45	24
Arizona	29	18	20	24
Arkansas	5	55	72	40
California	6	-	5	6
Georgia	5	17	26	15
Kansas	-	1	2	3
Louisiana	22	75	83	59
Mississippi	2	71	86	46
Missouri	1	50	73	35
North Carolina	6	15	26	15
Oklahoma	5	11	16	8
South Carolina	14	18	26	17
Tennessee	2	47	65	32
Texas	18	16	21	22
Virginia	14	20	30	23
15 States	12	25	33	24

- Represents zero.

Cotton Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 10, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Alabama	9	29	37	24	1
Arizona	-	1	17	53	29
Arkansas	1	5	28	45	21
California	-	-	15	65	20
Georgia	13	23	35	26	3
Kansas	2	6	24	60	8
Louisiana	1	14	30	51	4
Mississippi	3	9	28	45	15
Missouri	11	20	27	35	7
North Carolina	5	22	40	29	4
Oklahoma	2	8	35	42	13
South Carolina	2	12	34	46	6
Tennessee	1	4	27	58	10
Texas	2	8	29	46	15
Virginia	20	29	34	17	-
15 States	4	11	30	42	13
Previous week	4	10	30	43	13
Previous year	11	13	29	38	9

- Represents zero.

Sugarbeets Harvested – Selected States

[These 4 States harvested 84% of the 2009 sugarbeet acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	20	11	23	19
Michigan	14	28	33	14
Minnesota	44	34	59	50
North Dakota	50	37	61	52
4 States	37	30	50	40

Peanuts Harvested – Selected States

[These 8 States harvested 98% of the 2009 peanut acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	9	23	33	26
Florida	39	49	62	46
Georgia	21	19	34	31
North Carolina	27	13	20	31
Oklahoma	15	11	25	15
South Carolina	47	42	62	41
Texas	33	27	34	22
Virginia	23	6	12	35
8 States	24	24	37	31

Peanut Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 10, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	12	30	42	15	1
Florida	4	30	27	29	10
Georgia	6	15	34	36	9
North Carolina	4	21	52	23	-
Oklahoma	-	1	20	64	15
South Carolina	-	3	32	57	8
Texas	-	1	13	64	22
Virginia	38	40	18	4	-
8 States	6	17	32	36	9
Previous week	6	13	33	40	8
Previous year	-	3	27	59	11

- Represents zero.

Sorghum Mature – Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	100	100	100	100
Colorado	74	65	89	72
Illinois	64	88	91	85
Kansas	54	72	88	64
Louisiana	100	100	100	100
Missouri	66	81	92	82
Nebraska	57	76	89	77
New Mexico	23	24	43	24
Oklahoma	44	65	80	56
South Dakota	82	86	97	87
Texas	70	85	92	80
11 States	62	77	89	72

Sorghum Harvested – Selected States

[These 11 States harvested 99% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	80	100	100	93
Colorado	20	4	15	20
Illinois	8	54	61	42
Kansas	7	24	40	23
Louisiana	98	100	100	99
Missouri	19	43	57	47
Nebraska	5	6	15	14
New Mexico	2	3	15	3
Oklahoma	17	34	38	28
South Dakota	19	11	53	32
Texas	68	61	73	73
11 States	33	39	52	43

Sorghum Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 10, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Arkansas	4	20	55	19	2
Colorado	3	8	16	53	20
Illinois	2	5	27	54	12
Kansas	2	9	31	50	8
Louisiana	1	1	30	68	-
Missouri	2	7	30	55	6
Nebraska	-	2	23	57	18
New Mexico	-	-	35	57	8
Oklahoma	-	3	35	48	14
South Dakota	-	4	20	63	13
Texas	2	10	29	52	7
11 States	2	9	29	51	9
Previous week	2	9	29	51	9
Previous year	11	10	31	38	10

- Represents zero.

Sunflowers Harvested – Selected States

[These 4 States harvested 85% of the 2009 sunflower acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado	29	24	43	36
Kansas	7	6	14	17
North Dakota	7	1	6	10
South Dakota	2	1	14	10
4 States	6	3	11	12

Rice Harvested – Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 100% of the 2009 rice acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	59	89	95	81
California	71	10	20	63
Louisiana	96	98	99	98
Mississippi	48	95	98	84
Missouri	51	93	100	76
Texas	100	100	100	100
6 States	68	78	83	81

Winter Wheat Planted – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 89% of the 2010 winter wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	11	5	11	14
California	8	5	10	10
Colorado	89	90	96	92
Idaho	75	60	82	75
Illinois	11	20	56	35
Indiana	12	27	51	34
Kansas	68	45	71	72
Michigan	34	39	73	52
Missouri	12	11	29	24
Montana	89	65	81	89
Nebraska	91	81	95	92
North Carolina	5	1	5	5
Ohio	35	30	56	44
Oklahoma	66	50	66	67
Oregon	51	56	69	55
South Dakota	86	76	86	89
Texas	62	54	66	63
Washington	92	86	87	85
18 States	65	53	70	68

Winter Wheat Emerged – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 89% of the 2010 winter wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	7	1	2	4
California	3	-	-	2
Colorado	62	45	67	69
Idaho	31	19	41	29
Illinois	5	1	13	7
Indiana	1	4	8	6
Kansas	36	12	31	38
Michigan	18	-	25	20
Missouri	5	2	6	8
Montana	49	18	45	46
Nebraska	65	44	68	70
North Carolina	-	-	-	1
Ohio	3	2	12	9
Oklahoma	45	23	37	41
Oregon	25	20	34	22
South Dakota	54	44	61	58
Texas	37	23	35	36
Washington	69	65	71	58
18 States	39	22	38	39

- Represents zero.

Barley Harvested – Selected States

[These 5 States harvested 81% of the 2009 barley acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	October 10, 2009	October 3, 2010	October 10, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho	100	97	100	100
Minnesota	100	100	100	100
Montana	99	81	91	100
North Dakota	100	100	100	100
Washington	100	100	100	100
5 States	100	94	97	100

Pasture and Range Condition – Selected States: Week Ending October 10, 2010

[National pasture and range conditions for selected States are weighted based on pasture acreage and/or livestock inventories]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Alabama	21	47	29	3	-
Arizona	25	15	32	21	7
Arkansas	23	35	31	10	1
California	5	30	25	40	-
Colorado	2	9	34	50	5
Connecticut	4	26	51	19	-
Delaware	7	19	42	29	3
Florida	1	4	40	50	5
Georgia	15	30	38	15	2
Idaho	2	18	34	45	1
Illinois	5	17	37	38	3
Indiana	46	30	18	6	-
Iowa	2	7	30	48	13
Kansas	5	15	38	39	3
Kentucky	47	30	18	5	-
Louisiana	26	37	26	10	1
Maine	1	11	29	57	2
Maryland	4	26	32	33	5
Massachusetts	-	2	70	26	2
Michigan	3	18	31	38	10
Minnesota	1	4	21	55	19
Mississippi	58	26	11	4	1
Missouri	8	10	35	43	4
Montana	2	9	45	36	8
Nebraska	1	3	23	65	8
Nevada	4	12	72	11	1
New Hampshire	8	5	33	54	-
New Jersey	-	-	55	40	5
New Mexico	6	16	30	42	6
New York	2	18	34	39	7
North Carolina	9	29	39	22	1
North Dakota	-	7	28	54	11
Ohio	7	23	41	25	4
Oklahoma	6	17	41	34	2
Oregon	5	15	39	32	9
Pennsylvania	14	15	38	27	6
Rhode Island	-	-	16	84	-
South Carolina	8	20	35	37	-
South Dakota	1	9	21	54	15
Tennessee	31	31	26	12	-
Texas	7	15	33	37	8
Utah	3	18	32	43	4
Vermont	10	34	42	14	-
Virginia	19	33	33	14	1
Washington	17	10	29	42	2
West Virginia	19	37	34	9	1
Wisconsin	1	5	23	50	21
Wyoming	1	11	36	44	8
48 States	9	17	32	36	6
Previous week	8	16	32	37	7
Previous year	9	13	30	40	8

- Represents zero.

Crop Progress and Condition Tables Expected Next Week

Corn: Harvested

Cotton: Bolls Opening, Harvested, Condition

Pasture and Range: Condition

Peanuts: Harvested, Condition

Rice: Harvested

Sorghum: Mature, Harvested

Soybeans: Harvested

Sugarbeets: Harvested

Sunflowers: Harvested

Winter Wheat: Planted, Emerged

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: Crop progress and condition estimates are based on survey data collected each week from early April through the end of November. The non-probability crop progress and condition surveys include input from approximately 5,000 reporters whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these reporters subjectively estimate the progress of crops through various stages of development, as well as the progress of producer activities. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop conditions.

Most reporters complete their questionnaires on Friday or early Monday morning and submit them to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Field Offices in their States by mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, or through a secured internet website. A small number of reports are completed on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Regardless of when questionnaires are completed, reporters are asked to report for the entire week ending on Sunday. For reports submitted prior to the Sunday reference date, a degree of uncertainty is introduced by projections for weekend changes in progress and condition. By the end of the 2009 season, over 80 percent of the data were being submitted through the internet website. As a result, the majority of all data are submitted on Monday morning, significantly reducing projection uncertainty.

Reporters are sent written reporting instructions at the beginning of each season and are contacted periodically to ensure proper reporting. Terms and definitions of crop stages and condition categories used as reporting guidelines are available on the NASS website at www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National_Crop_Progress.

Estimating Procedures: Reported data are reviewed for reasonableness and consistency by comparing with data reported the previous week and data reported in surrounding counties for the current week. Each State Field Office summarizes the reported data to district and State levels, weighting each county's reported data by NASS county acreage estimates. Summarized indications are compared with previous week estimates, and progress items are compared with earlier stages of development and historical averages to ensure reasonableness. Weather events and reporter comments are also taken into consideration. State estimates are submitted to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) along with supporting comments, where they are compared with surrounding States and compiled into a National level summary by weighting each State by its acreage estimates.

Revision Policy: Progress and condition estimates in the *Crop Progress* report are released after 4:00 pm ET on the first business day of the week. These estimates are preliminary and subject to corrections or updates in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* that is released at 12:00 pm ET on the second business day of the week. These estimates are subject to revision the following week.

Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@nass.usda.gov

Lance Honig, Chief, Crops Branch	(202) 720-2127
Jacqueline Moore, Head, Field Crops Section	(202) 720-2127
Suzanne Avilla – Peanuts, Rice.....	(202) 720-7688
Shiela Corley – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats	(202) 690-3234
Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed	(202) 720-9526
Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye	(202) 720-8068
Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops	(202) 720-7621
Travis Thorson – Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds.....	(202) 720-7369

Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: <http://www.nass.usda.gov>
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit <http://www.nass.usda.gov> and in the “Receive NASS Updates” box under “Receive reports by Email,” click on “National” or “State” to select the reports you would like to receive.
- Printed reports may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by calling toll-free (800) 999-6779, or (703) 605-6220 if calling from outside the United States or Canada. Accepted methods of payment are Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@nass.usda.gov.

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USDA Data Users' Meeting

Monday October 25, 2010

**Crowne Plaza Chicago-Metro
Chicago, Illinois 60661
312-829-5000**

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for data users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and seek comments and input from data users. Other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/meeting/> or contact Marie Jordan (NASS) at 202-690-8141 or at marie_jordan@nass.usda.gov.

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook Meeting that will be held at the same location on Tuesday October 26, 2010. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For registration details or additional information for the Industry Outlook Meeting, see the Livestock and Marketing Information Center (LMIC) homepage at <http://www.lmic.info/> or contact Erica Rosa 303-236-0461 at rosa@lmic.info or Laura Lahr 303-236-0464 at lahr@lmic.info.